



UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
United States Patent and Trademark Office
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
-----------------	-------------	----------------------	---------------------	------------------

10/022,541

12/20/2001

Takayuki Araki

W-2382

4040

466

7590

05/14/2004

YOUNG & THOMPSON
745 SOUTH 23RD STREET 2ND FLOOR
ARLINGTON, VA 22202

EXAMINER

AHMED, SHEEBA

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

1773

DATE MAILED: 05/14/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/022,541

Applicant(s)

ARAKI ET AL.

Examiner

Sheeba Ahmed

Art Unit

1773

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 12 February 2004.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-12 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-12 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☒ None of:
1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Amendment

1. Applicants' response to the Office Action mailed on November 4, 2003 has been entered in the above-identified application.

Claims 1-12 are pending.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims 1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 8, 10, and 11 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kagohashi et al. (US 6,168,752) in view of Komagata et al. (US 5,714,238).

Kagohashi et al. disclose that conductive metallic powders are used in the manufacture of multilayer ceramic capacitors and nickel powders are particularly referred for such a use. Internal electrodes are required to be thin and hence ultrafine metal powders having diameters of 1 micron or less are used (Column 1, lines 14-23).

Kagohashi et al. do not specifically teach that the nickel powders used to make the internal electrodes of the ceramic capacitors are surface modified with a phosphate compound, a phosphite compound or a hypophosphite compound in an amount ranging from 0.01 to 1% by weight.

Art Unit: 1773

However, Komagata et al. disclose a conductive adhesive paste comprising conductive particles of nickel or nickel alloy surface treated with a phosphate derivative such as a phosphoric acid ester. The surface treatment is applied to the nickel particles in order to prevent increasing a relative resistivity (specific resistance) by oxidation of the metal particles at a high temperature (Column 1, lines 66-67, Column 2, lines 1-6 and Column 3, lines 21-28). The amount of the surface treating agent is 0.1 to 5% by weight based on the total weight of the metal particles to be supplied the surface treatment (Column 4, lines 60-67).

Accordingly, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art to add a phosphate acid ester surface treatment to the surface of the nickel powders taught by Kagohashi et al. given that Komagata et al. specifically teach that doing so prevents an increase in the relative resistivity (specific resistance) of the metal particles at a high temperature.

3. Claims 3, 6, 9, and 12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kagohashi et al. (US 6,168,752) in view of Komagata et al. (US 5,714,238) and Iri et al. (US 5,272,223).

Kagohashi et al. and Komagata et al., as discussed above, do not teach that the phosphate, phosphite or hypophosphite compound is in the form of a titanate coupling agent.

However, Iri et al. disclose surface treated metal powders (See Abstract) wherein the addition of a coupling agent to the composite metal particles can further improve

Art Unit: 1773

properties such as adhesion, water resistance, chipping resistance. Examples of such coupling agents include titanate-coupling agents (Column 10, lines 20-29).

Accordingly, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art to add a titanate coupling agent to the surface treatment of the nickel powders taught by Kagohashi et al. given that Iri et al. specifically teach that doing so can further improve properties such as adhesion, water resistance, chipping resistance.

Response to Arguments

4. Applicant's arguments filed on February 12, 2004 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. Applicants traverse the rejection of claims 1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 8, 10, and 11 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kagohashi et al. (US 6,168,752) in view of Komagata et al. (US 5,714,238) and submit that Komagata et al. neither disclose nor suggest the use of conductive adhesives in making an internal electrode of a multilayer ceramic capacitor. Applicants assert that the purpose and point of the use of the surface-modification of the nickel powder in the instant invention is different than that of Komagata et al. Applicants further traverse the rejection of claims 3, 6, 9, and 12 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kagohashi et al. (US 6,168,752) in view of Komagata et al. (US 5,714,238) and Iri et al. (US 5,272,223) and state that the invention of Iri et al. neither discloses nor suggests the use of conductive adhesives in making an internal electrode of a multilayer ceramic capacitor.

In response to Applicants assertion that there is no motivation to combine, the Examiner would like to point out that in order to establish a *prima facie* case of

Art Unit: 1773

obviousness, three basic criteria must be met. First, there must be some suggestion or motivation, either in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art, to modify the reference or to combine reference teachings. Second, there must be a reasonable expectation of success. Finally, the prior art reference (or references when combined) must teach or suggest all the claim limitations. In this case, the Applicants argue that the first criterion has not been met. However, the Examiner disagrees. Komagata et al. generally teach that a surface treatment of phosphoric acid ester can be applied to nickel particles in order to prevent increasing relative resistivity (specific resistance) by oxidation of the metal particles at a high temperature wherein the amount of the surface treating agent is 0.1 to 5% by weight based on the total weight of the metal particles to be supplied the surface treatment. Hence, it would have been obvious to modify the nickel powder used in the manufacture of multilayer ceramic capacitors, as taught by Kagohashi et al., with a surface treatment of phosphoric acid ester to prevent an increase in the relative resistivity (specific resistance) of the nickel particles at a high temperature.

Applicants have further argued that the purpose and effect of using a coupling agent is different in the instant invention than in Iri et al.'s invention. However, the Examiner would like to point out that the fact that Applicants have recognized another advantage which would flow naturally from following the suggestion of the prior art cannot be the basis for patentability when the differences would otherwise be obvious. See *Ex parte Obiaya*, 227 USPQ 58, 60 (Bd. Pat. App. & Inter. 1985).

Conclusion

5. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

6. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Sheeba Ahmed whose telephone number is (571)272-1504. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday from 9am to 5:30pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Paul Thibodeau can be reached on (571)272-1516. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Art Unit: 1773

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).



Sheeba Ahmed
Art Unit 1773
May 12, 2004